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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Proposed legislation by the Washington National Monument Society, and directed to the clerical and lay members of the church, to take up a collection in their respective churches, on the Sunday immediately preceding Feb. 23, and transmit the amount collected to Washington, so that the work on the monument may be resumed.

It is stated on the authority of Washington specialists of the 25th, that the President intends to retire all army officers over sixty years of age.

The President was on the 31st ult. presented with a fine hickory cane out from Lookout Mountain. The donor is an old personal friend.

A delegation of Cherokee Indians have arrived in Washington to ask an investigation into the recent fight by Custer. They affirm that the Indians were peaceful, and that they were killed by the army.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received memorials, signed by all the Chiefs of peaceful tribes, which number 40,000 Indians, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Foreign Intelligence.

General Roca, United States Minister to Mexico, was received by President Juarez on the 10th.

The semi-official journals at Madrid say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Our Consul General to Cuba, in dispatches to State Department at Washington on the 28th, says the revolutionists were gaining strength daily, and unless large concessions were made by the Spanish Government, it would take some time to defeat them, even with powerful arms.

Advices received on the 28th from Paraguay, by way of Montevideo and London, state that Lopez is willing to make full reparation to the United States for all injuries suffered by American citizens. The Allied army, however, is not willing to accept of this offer, and has been driven off with the loss of 100 men taken prisoners.

The New York Evening Post of the 28th says Cushing has gone to Bogota to close a contract with the Government of that country for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

The London Standard of the 28th, denounces the Eastern Conference, and states that it is perfectly useless. On the contrary the Independence Bells favors it, and says the prospects for it are more reassuring. Greece had laid down her platform that she would make any sacrifice to procure her rights and independence. The Greeks were leaving Turkey. Many of them were received in Romania, who had received notice from the Sultan that she must preserve strict neutrality. It was announced that Turkey would decline to adhere to the conference if her ultimatum to Greece be not accepted. Napoleon had invited Prussia to take part in the conference. The Turkish provinces were quiet.

The sleeping car attached to the night mail train on the Great Western Railroad, from Niagara, ran off the track at Eastwood, Canada, on the 29th, and rolled down the embankment eighteen feet. The car contained eighteen persons, twelve of whom were more or less injured; two of them, it was feared, fatally.

The Spanish officials in Cuba charge that the instructions issued to the army of operations, which had previously been prepared with stringency, and then retracted, expecting that the Spanish troops, on their arrival at the rebel camp, would eat the food.

News tele to the cable on the 29th is to the effect that all the details for the conference on the Oriental question had been agreed upon, and the conference would meet in Paris on January 24. Turkey was brought up for discussion. Russia denied having given any authority to grant concessions to carry her flag. The Turks had a collision in Albania in which the former were victorious. Garibaldi had refused the tender of a commission in the Greek army. The Cretans and the Turks had a small engagement near Phoenix, in which the latter were defeated.

A Memphis dispatch of the 28th says: "The Atlantic Little Rock special says: General Babcock and Porter, of Grant's staff, left on their return to-night. It appears that they were not authorized to investigate the militia outrages. All the militia, except 20, are to be withdrawn from Lexington, and the citizens are to be allowed to form a company." Inspector General Ayres, of General Roca's staff, left New Orleans on the 26th, for the disturbed portions of Arkansas under orders to examine into the condition of affairs and report.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good one.

The inhabitants of Giles county, Tennessee, met at Pulaski on the 24th, and passed resolutions denouncing mob law, declaring that the civil laws must be enforced against all offenders.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned sine die on the 31st ult. The next session commences in July next.

The editor of the Marksville, Louisiana, Register, who is also clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, reports the total destruction of his paper by a mob, led by the editor of the Marksville Villager, published at the same place.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch of the 31st ult., reports a continuation of serious trouble with the negroes on the Ogeechee river. A public meeting was held in Savannah to take action on the question. The negroes were all armed, and would not allow any arrests to be made by the civil authorities.

An entire family in Philadelphia was recently suffocated by gas which escaped from the stove during the night.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the enactment of the Liquor License Law, last session, did not repeal the law known as the Liquor Nuisance act.

A New York telegram of the 28th says a chemical analysis of the brandy and whisky sold in the leading hotels in that city, shows that they are composed of two-thirds water, the other third being tannin, fuel oil and sugar. Several hotel-keepers threaten to prosecute the World for stating that an analysis by Professor Draper showed their whisky to be of bad quality.

The colored men of Pennsylvania held a convention at Pittsburgh, on the 28th, at which resolutions were adopted recommending that the elective franchise be given to the colored men of the State.

An injunction has been sued on the Merchants' Union Express Company, restraining it from using any of its assets in perfecting the consolidation recently made with the American Company.

A large six-horse wagon containing thirteen persons, returning on the night of the 30th ult. from a festival at Pelham to Lawrence, Mass., upset and severely injured five of the passengers, two of them fatally.

A loaded shell exploded and completely demolished a furnace at Ford & Kimball's iron foundry, Concord, N. H., on the 30th ult., fatally wounding the smelter and injuring a visitor.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

It is said that President Johnson will retire from office comparatively poor, and will resume his profession as a lawyer. The expenditure of the impeachment trial absorbed the little he had been able to lay up for the future.

The authoritative announcement that Grant will appoint men with reference to quality, and not politics, is creating tremendous consternation among the "loyals." The question is, what is thus promised, three-fourths of the appointees of the next administration will be Democrats.

The Radical leaders are in a terrible state of worry over the fact that General Grant will not give information as to how his Cabinet is to be constituted. As every Republican of any prominence desires, and thinks he ought to have, a position in that body, the General's reticence on the subject is, naturally, very exasperating. It is within the limits of possibility that the present vexation of spirit will be increased when the case, touching the Cabinet shall be officially announced.

The poor Radicals are already getting to be excessively alarmed about Grant. Their alarm has grown into consternation at the assertion that Grant does not intend to appoint men to office with reference to political considerations, but to their competency. This stand on the part of General Grant knocks from under him the real platform upon which the Radicals ran him for the Presidency. They voted for him so that he might give independent men the case, that this stand over his determination is one not to be expressed in words.—Exchange.

Signs of a rupture between Gen. Grant and the Radical leaders are daily becoming more marked. The General has announced himself in favor of a repeal of the Reconstruction Act, the repeal of Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the stoppage of subsidies to railroads, the breaking up of the various plundering rings which are controlled by Radicals, and the retention of the office of men who have done their duty faithfully. These views are of course abominations in the eyes of the hordes who have been reveling in the anticipation of being permitted to make unmolested raids upon the Federal treasury. Their selfish ambitions are beginning to disappear, and their wrath at the destroyer of their hopes is excessively violent. They went wool-gathering, and are coming back shorn.—Chicago Times, 29th.

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—How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, while we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness.

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—The revenue officers of Michigan have made a careful census of the State, and find that the population to be 1,192,382, of whom 121,474 are colored. The last Congressional District is the First, with 23,932 of population, and the smallest is the Fifth, with only 12,371. The whole population in 1860 was 740,113.

—The New York police have been instructed to arrest all the street boys and young men of matches, ballads, etc., and hand them over to the Commissioner of Charities, who will take care of the great effort necessary to remove the children are sent out by heartless parents to pick up a little money with which they can buy food.

—The New York World reporter has recently been purchasing groceries and provisions of extensive New York retail grocer for public office. He gave her a swindling their customers by false weights and measures, and adulterations are also frequent. It is estimated that the loss to the grocer means is fully fifteen per cent, and the aggregate of such losses in the entire city is \$4,000,000 annually.

—In a report on the State of Maine, by John A. Poole, estimates the population of Portland, July 1, 1868, at 29,357; Lewiston, 11,063; Biddeford, 9,708; Augusta, 10,718; a gain of 10 per cent, since 1860. Calais, 3,971; Westbrook, 6,773; Saco, 6,688; Auburn, 6,274; Belfast, 6,273; and the population of the whole State at 688,071, a gain of 10 per cent, since 1860. The principal portion of which is due to the railroad undertakings and increased immigration.

—Mr. A. P. Gould, of Nashua, N. H., recently died leaving a will depriving his daughter of all interest in a policy of insurance on his life which he had purchased for the benefit of his wife and children. His executor collected the insurance, amounting to \$1,400, and refused to pay the daughter any portion of that sum. Thereupon she sued him, and the Court has just given a decision in her favor, holding that an insurance policy cannot be cancelled by will.

—Ellis, in speaking of the Esquimaux, says: "Their snow eyes, as they very properly are, are a proof of their sagacity. These are little pieces of wood, bone or ivory, formed to cover the eyes, and tied on behind the head. They have two slits of the exact length of the eyes, but very narrow. This invention preserves the eyes from snow-blindness, a very dangerous and powerful malady, caused by the action of the light reflected from the snow. The use of these eyes considerably strengthens the sight, and the Esquimaux are so accustomed to them that when they have a mind to view distant objects they commonly use them instead of any glasses."

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—Ellis, in speaking of the Esquimaux, says: "Their snow eyes, as they very properly are, are a proof of their sagacity. These are little pieces of wood, bone or ivory, formed to cover the eyes, and tied on behind the head. They have two slits of the exact length of the eyes, but very narrow. This invention preserves the eyes from snow-blindness, a very dangerous and powerful malady, caused by the action of the light reflected from the snow. The use of these eyes considerably strengthens the sight, and the Esquimaux are so accustomed to them that when they have a mind to view distant objects they commonly use them instead of any glasses."

—American Passports for Germany.

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Miscellaneous.

—John Morley is, thirty-nine years of age.

—New York has a "pugilistic training society."

—Over 80,000 people are "pent up" in Ulster, N. Y.

—A man in Cincinnati bought a new overcoat to commit suicide.

—Chicago has had 4,577 marriages and 241 divorces during the year 1868.

—Two fences, each 174 miles long, are building along the Union Pacific railroad.

—Charles, S. C., has 72 miles of streets, and is well paved day and night.

—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention will take place at Hartford, Jan. 27.

—A student of Williston Seminary, Mass., lately ate thirty-two apples in four hours, on a bet.

—From 1777 to 1866, 10,577 criminals carried Executive clemency in New York State.

—A Providence rowdy has had to pay \$40 and costs for spitting on a lady's dress, and for eating a piece of her hair.

—A New York surgeon wishes to introduce the Paris practice of removing the little toe of children and adults as a preventive of corn.

—The Columbus Journal remarks that "every cork of wood given to the poor by the city of Columbus is saved from use in the other world."

—A Texas subscriber to a Boston paper apologizes for delay in sending his subscription, saying that he could not get no money—nothing but specie going in those parts.

—Near Chautauque lake, N. Y., is a farm on one side of the roof of which rain flows to the Ohio river and the Mississippi, and the other side to the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean.

—The State Treasurer at Concord, N. H., received a call, a few days ago, from a gentleman who wanted to obtain a million of dollars to use early the next morning. The needy personage was a patient from the insane asylum.

—How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, while we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness.

—A tomb in Pelham, New Hampshire, was recently found with the lock wrenched off, and inside a strange coffin, containing the body of a young woman. No one can recognize the body, or solve the mystery of its deposition there.

—A young fellow in New York playfully took a pair of diamond earrings from the ears of a nice girl whom he had just escorted home from the opera, and carried them off in his pocket. They were found at the pawnbroker's.

—In Petersburg, Va., lives a negro, who has a full growth of beard; on his forehead, between his eyes, is a small, round, inch of his eye brows, and he is compelled to use the razor frequently, in order to make any man in Holyoke, Mass., who owned a fine fat hog, was unfortunately indebted to another man \$5. The creditor bought a pig, and the debtor, who was the pig, realizing \$15, by his sharp practice.

—A lady in Boston recently saw a man carrying a large bundle, and a large bag, and she followed him. She ordered her coachman to follow the man and learn the driver's name. The man, who was a thief, was taken to the municipal court, the lady took the witness stand and gave her testimony, and the offender was fined thirty dollars.

—The revenue officers of Michigan have made a careful census of the State, and find that the population to be 1,192,382, of whom 121,474 are colored. The last Congressional District is the First, with 23,932 of population, and the smallest is the Fifth, with only 12,371. The whole population in 1860 was 740,113.

—The New York police have been

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

An appeal has been made by the Washington National Monument Society, and directed to the clergymen of all denominations, asking them to take up a collection in their respective churches, on the Sunday immediately preceding Feb. 23, and transmit the amount so collected to Washington, so that the work on the monument may be resumed.

It is stated on the authority of Washington specials of the 25th, that the President intends to retire after his army officers over sixty years of age.

The President was on the 31st ult. presented with a fine hickory cane cut from Lookout Mountain. The donor is an old personal friend.

A delegation of Cherokee Indians have arrived in Washington to ask an investigation into the recent fight by Ouster. They affirm that the tribe attacked were peaceful, and many of their own tribe killed.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received memorials, signed by all the Chiefs of peaceful tribes, which number 40,000 Indians, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Foreign Intelligence.

General Rosecrans, United States Minister to Mexico, was received by President Juarez on the 10th.

The semi-official journals at Madrid say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Our Consul General to Cuba, in dispatches to State Department at Washington on the 28th, says the revolutionists were gaining strength daily, and unless large concessions were made by the Spanish Government, it would take some time to defeat them, even with powerful armies.

Advices received on the 28th from Paraguay, by way of Montevideo and London, state that Lopez is willing to make full reparation to the United States for all injuries suffered by American citizens. The Allied army attempted to surprise Asuncion, but were driven off with the loss of 100 men taken prisoners.

The New York Evening Post of the 28th says Cushing has gone to Bogota to close the treaty with the Government of that country for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The same authority also says Gen. Grant favors the scheme, as necessary to our commercial and naval supremacy, and the preservation of our Empire on the Pacific.

Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police in London, died on the 28th.

The London Times and Standard of the 28th denounce the Eastern Conference, and state that it is perfectly useless. On the contrary the Independent Bells for more, and says the prospects for it are more reassuring. Greece had laid down her platform that she would make any sacrifice to procure her rights and independence. The Greeks were leaving Turkey. Many of them were received in Roumania, who had received notice from the Sultan that she must preserve strict neutrality.

It was announced that Turkey would decline to adhere to the conference if the ultimatum to Greece be mooted. Napoleon had invited Prussia to take part in the conference. The Turkish provinces were quiet.

The sleeping car attached to the night mail train on the Great Western Railroad, from Niagara, ran off the track at Eastwood, Canada, on the 29th, and rolled down the embankment eighteen feet. The car contained eighteen persons, twelve of whom were more or less injured; two of them it was feared, fatally.

The Spanish officials in Cuba charged that the insurrectionists cooked a quantity of provisions, which had previously been prepared with strychnine, and then retreated, expecting that the Spanish troops, on their arrival at the rebel camp, would eat the food.

News via the cable on the 29th is to the effect that all the details of the conference on the Oriental question had been agreed upon, and the convention would meet in Paris on January 22. Turkey was opposed to the holding of the conference, and would peremptorily withdraw therefrom should the Ottoman question be brought up for discussion. Russia denied having given any authority to grant vessels to carry her flag. The Greeks and Turks had a collision in Albania in which the former were victorious. Garibaldi has refused the tender of a commission in the Greek army. The Greeks and the Turks had a small engagement near Phoenix, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 150 men killed and wounded. The Greek loss was 70.

The British Parliament met on the 29th ult., transacted some unimportant business, and adjourned on Feb. 16.

The Vienna Press of the 29th ult. says Greece is ready to comply with the demands of Turkey which are supported by the Great Powers. The Paris press of the same date speak confidently of the success of the conference. Active preparations for war were being made in Turkey.

The news concerning the Eastern difficulty, received on the 1st instant, is to the effect that the Cretan revolution was over, the insurgents having laid down their arms. The Greeks on the Island had surrendered. Turkey had not accepted the proposition for a conference. The Great Powers would adhere to the ultimatum of the Porte. Russia probably excepted. The St. Petersburg Journal hoped that the Turkish Government would withdraw the ultimatum. One of the Greek war officers had gone to the islands of the Archipelago. The Greeks remaining in Turkey were treated by the Turks in a kindly manner. A dispatch received in London from Wigan reports that a terrible accident occurred in Haydock colliery on the 31st ult., and twenty-two dead bodies had already been taken out.

The East.

George Francis Train arrived at New York on the 25th, per steamer Australasian. An ovation will be given him by the Fenian organizations of New York city, at Cooper Institute, January 5.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts

has decided that the enactment of the Liquor License law, last winter, did not repeal the law known as the Liquor Nuisance act.

A New York telegram of the 28th says a chemical analysis of the brandy and whisky sold in the leading hotels in that city, shows that they are composed of third water, the other third being tannin, fuel oil and sugar. Several hotel-keepers threaten to prosecute the World for stating that an analysis by Professor Draper showed their whisky to be of bad quality.

The colored men of Pennsylvania held a convention at Pittsburgh, on the 28th, at which resolutions were adopted recommending that the elective franchise be given to the colored men of the State.

An injunction has been sued on the Merchants' Union Express Company, restraining it from using any of its assets in perfecting the consolidation recently made with the American Company.

A sleighing party at Jackson, Pa., on the 24th ult., while going to an amusement on the 20th ult. from a pond on which the thick ice had been cut. The thin ice immediately led the sleigh through, and thirty people are reported to have been drowned, none but the driver escaping.

The office of the President's Evening Press was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Twenty-five printers, at work in the upper story, escaped by climbing down a chain.

A large six-horse wagon containing thirteen persons, returning from a festival at Pelham to Lawrence, Mass., upset and severely injured five of the passengers, two it was feared fatally.

A loaded shell exploded and completely demolished a furnace at Ford & Kimball's iron foundry, Concord, N. H., on the 20th ult., fatally wounding the smelter and injuring a visitor.

The West.

A Cheyenne despatch of the 28th says seventy-seven head of horses and mules have been run off by the Indians from the neighborhood of Laporte since the 23d. The Indians are believed to be from the north and belong to Red Cloud's band.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association met at Peoria, on the 29th. There was a large attendance.

Advices from the Indian war up to the 7th were received in St. Louis on the 29th. General Haze says that since General Custer's fight he has had no trouble in distinguishing between the friendly and hostile bands. He announces all the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as unfriendly and hostile. The Kiowas are divided half and half. The Comanches are all, or nearly all, friendly. The Apaches, the Kechies, the Caddoes, the Wichitaws and affiliated bands, numbering about 8,000, are all hostile.

General Sherman regards Satasta, the principal chief of the Kiowas, to be the most treacherous of all the Indians on the Plains, and believes that no lasting peace can be secured while he and Bull and Bear are at large.

A bill has passed the Dakota House of Representatives by five majority, giving women the right to vote and hold office.

The trial of a libel suit brought against the Chicago Tribune by a Mrs. Wilkinson, of Chicago, was concluded on the 31st ult., and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff, and damages assessed at \$7,500.

According to the reports of the papers of the city the verdict was entirely unexpected. A new trial is asked for by the defendants.

A Detroit dispatch of the 31st ult. says: "Folger claims that Reno and Anderson were brothers of arms in Mexico, and that he was with them in the field, for which he and party were hung, but that the robbery was the work of five men who are known to him; that he has offered the express company to arrest the guilty men, and prove their crime and recover most of the stolen money. Col. Wood, Chief of the National Detective, and Ruffin, Chief of the Cincinnati police, made the same offer, but the company declined."

The Missouri Republican of the 31st ult. has a special from Topeka, Kansas, which says reports have been received of an effort to fight with the Indians, which took place in the Washita mountains. A large number of Indians are said to have been killed. Satasta, chief of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, were taken prisoners. The Indians engaged the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

A riot occurred at Broadwood, Will Co., Ill., on the 30th ult., in which one man was killed and several wounded, one it was feared, fatally.

The South.

A Memphis dispatch of the 26th says: "The Advance's Little Rock special says: General Babcock and Porter, of Grant's staff, left on their return to-night. It appears that they were not authorized to investigate the militia outrages. All the militia, except 200, are to be withdrawn from Louisville, and the citizens are to be allowed to form a company." Inspector General Ayres, of General Rouse's staff, left New Orleans on the 26th, for the disturbed portions of Arkansas under orders to examine into the condition of affairs and report.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good one.

The inhabitants of Giles county, Tennessee, met at Pulaski on the 24th, and passed resolutions denouncing mob law, declaring that the civil laws must be enforced against all offenders.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned sine die on the 31st ult. The next session commences in July next.

The editor of the Marksville, Louisiana, Register, who is also clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, reports the total destruction of his paper by a mob, led by the editor of the Marksville Villager, published at the same place.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch of the 3d ult., reports a continuation of serious trouble with the negroes on the Ogeechee river. A public meeting was held in Savannah to take action on the question. The negroes were all armed, and would not allow any arrests to be made by the civil authorities.

An entire family in Philadelphia was recently suffocated by gas which escaped from the stove during the night.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—It is said that President Johnson will retire from office comparatively poor, and will resume his profession as a lawyer.

The expenses of the impeachment trial absorbed the little he had been able to lay up for the future.

—The authoritative announcement that Grant will appoint men with reference to quality, and not politics, is creating tremendous consternation among the loyal.

If he performs what is thus promised, three-fourths of the appointees of the next administration will be Democrats.

—The Radical leaders are in a terrible state of worry over the fact that General Grant will not give information as to how his Cabinet is to be constituted.

As every Republican of any prominence desires, and thinks he ought to have, a position in that body, the General's reticence on the subject is, naturally, very exasperating. It is within the limits of possibility that the present vexation of spirit will be increased when the composition of the Cabinet shall be officially announced.

—The poor Radicals are already getting to be excessively alarmed about Grant. Their alarm has grown into consternation at the assertion that Grant does not intend to appoint men to office with reference to their politics, but with reference to their competency. This stand on the part of General Grant knocks from under him the real platform upon which the Radicals ran him for the Presidency. They voted for him so that he might give them the office, and for no other purpose whatever. Such being the case, their disgust over his determination is one not to be expressed in words.

—Signs of rupture between Gen. Grant and the Radical leaders are daily becoming more marked. The General has announced himself in favor of a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, the passage of Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the stoppage of subsidies to railroads, the breaking up of the various plundering rings (which are controlled by Radicals), and the retention in office of men who have done their duty faithfully. These views are of course abominations in the eyes of the Radicals, who have been relying on the anticipation of being permitted to make unobstructed raids upon the Federal treasury. Their golden visions are beginning to disappear, and their wrath at the destroyer of their hopes is excessively violent. They went wool-gathering, and are coming back shorn.

—Chicago Times, 29th.

A Rupture Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

The fear among the Republicans of a rupture between Grant and the Radical party is becoming daily. Gen. Grant is in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law; of the passage of Jencks' Civil Service bill; of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; of stopping subsidies to railroads, and of breaking up all the Radical plundering rings throughout the country. Fearful of his power, and of his influence, he is determined to hold on to the Civil-Tenure act, in order that when they get one of their number in the cabinet, they may keep him there. By the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department they will lose a large amount of patronage in the appointment of agents, superintendents, and other officers, and a large amount of percentage in contracts and supplies. The repeal of the Civil-Tenure act would cut off the immense revenue of public plunderers, whose appointments the Radicals hope to control for party purposes. By making the office contingent on the capacity of candidates. To all these sorrows of the Radicals, who will take care of them during the winter. Many of the children are sent out by heartless parents to pick up the money with which they can buy liquor.

A New York World reporter has recently been purchasing groceries and provisions of extensive New York retail dealers, and they are nearly all swindling their customers by false weights and measures, and adulterations are also frequent. It is a black list of consumers, by these means, is fully fifteen per cent, and the aggregate of such losses in the city is \$4,000,000 annually.

In a report on the State of Maine, by John A. Poor, he estimates the population of Portland, July 1, 1868, at 29,337; Lewiston, 9,252; Bath, 9,275; Rockland, 8,100; Calais, 6,773; Westbrook, 6,773; Saco, 6,688; Auburn, 6,274; Belfast, 6,274; Bangor, 6,274; and the rest of the State at 688,071, or a gain of 9 per cent since 1860, the principal portion of which is due to the immigration of the Irish and increased attention to manufactures.

Mr. A. P. Gould, of Nashua, N. H., recently died leaving a will depriving his son of the bulk of his property, and leaving to his wife and children a small sum for their support. The insurance on his life which he had obtained "for the benefit of his wife and children," was forfeited, and the insurance, amounting to \$1,400, and refused to pay the daughter any portion of that sum. Thereupon she sued him, and the court has just given judgment in her favor, holding that an insurance policy cannot be changed by will.

Ellis, in speaking of the Equinaxians, says: "Their snow eyes, as they very properly call them, are a proof of their sagacity. These are little pieces of wood, bone or ivory, formed to cover the eyes, and to bend behind the head. They have two slits of the exact length of the eyes, but very narrow. This invention prevents the eyes from snow-blindness, a very dangerous and powerful malady, caused by the action of the light reflected from the snow. The use of these eyes considerably strengthens the sight, and the Equinaxians are so accustomed to them that when they lay them aside, they find it difficult to see without them. They use them in 'spass glasses'."

Industrial.

New Haven has erected \$30,000,000 of buildings this season.

In Haverhill, Mass., 6,000 persons are engaged making boots and shoes.

A Philadelphia firm ran 75 looms and annually turn out 3,000,000 yards of ribbon.

All Astor's houses are built in the same style—plain bricks with sandstone coping.

The last stone in the masonry of the Washington street tunnel, Chicago, was laid on the 28th.

A pumpkin pie, nine feet in diameter, was exhibited at a recent Fair in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

There have been 13,165 arrivals, and 10,165 clearances at the port of Chicago, during the year 1868.

The number of logs packed in Chicago this season, to December 26, was 414,000, or 100 less than last year.

The New York cooperers report that their average earnings on piecework amount to from \$3 to \$4 per day, and the entire trade is fully employed.

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Miscellaneous.

—John Morrissey is thirty-nine years of age.

—New York has a "pugilistic training society."

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A gay young fellow in New York playfully took a pair of diamond ear-rings from the ears of a girl who was with him, and carried them off in his pocket. They were found at the pawnbroker's.

In a New York case, a negro, who has a bill going to "beard" on his forehead. It grows down to within half an inch of his eye brows, and he is compelled to wear a wig, or the offender was fined thirty dollars.

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—The City Council of Columbus has purchased 3,000 bushels of coal and 25 cords of wood, to be distributed among the poor there this winter.

—The estimated value of the new State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., will cost, when completed, between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and be the finest complete public building in the country.

—Congressman Daves has written a letter to the armorer of Springfield, Mass., advising them to take their time in organizing a project for the establishment of a new company on the territory now occupied by the American Merchants' Union Express Company.

—The transactions for November with Europe through the New York postoffice, show that 350,944 letters were sent, and 342,187 received, the total being 693,081. While the postage collected on those sent away amounted to \$45,261.13, and on those received, \$45,983.55, amounting in the aggregate to \$91,244.68.

—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, December 24th, says: "Some of Prof. Gage's 'preserved mutton,' which he said would keep longer preserved according to his manner, than salt in the old-fashioned way, has not stood the test, becoming very offensive in two weeks."

—A citizen of Burlington, Vt., has invented a clock that runs by electricity, and never requires winding. It has only three wheels, no weights or springs, and it is claimed that it has little friction, is not affected by heat, cold, dampness or aridity. A single clock and battery can be connected with any number of dials and indicators, in the same building, or even along the whole line of a railway.

Foreign Gossip.

—The son of an English Archdeacon shot himself in the leg because he was caught in a falsehood.

—King William of Prussia has this year given \$170,000 for building new churches and repairing old ones.

—Insanely in France is six times as frequent in proportion to the population as a third of a century ago.

—The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the papers to make mention of any attempts upon his life, should such attempts ever be made.

—Paul de Cassagne, editor of the Paris Page, has already fought upward of sixty duels, and been wounded in only four of them.

—The members of the British Parliament have drawn up and signed a memorial for the establishment of penny postage between Great Britain and the United States.

—Between November 12, 1869, and the 12th of December last, 1,600,000 letters of the London and Paris postal office at 2 in the afternoon and close at 4½ in the afternoon.

—The Emperor of France has just ordered that a printer's liability should be granted to a society of compositors organized on the model and under the regulations of workmen's liability companies.

—It is said that all colliery explosions occur in England soon after a sudden fall of the barometer. The best remedy at such times is said to be a prevention. Before the last fatal explosion in the colliery of the London and North Western Railway, the barometer had fallen, and the London Daily News.

At the Collegiate School of English, in Belgrade, during a quarrel between two of the pupils, Y. Y., aged sixteen, and F. M., thirteen, the former struck the other a blow in the face. The latter, in the heat of passion, took his penknife from his pocket, opened it, and stabbed his adversary in the region of the heart. The knife entered the chest, and the unfortunate youth expired a few hours after.

An aged elector was brought to a polling booth in Lincolnshire during the recent election in Great Britain, and after the great effort necessary to remember his own name he entirely forgot for whom he was to vote. A repetition of the names of the candidates brought to light, and he was only by sending for the agent who had "convinced" him that his mind could be made up.

A "monstrous" "Wizard" in England was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment for deceiving an ignorant old woman. She was in a black silk bag, told the girl to wear it in her bosom, and on no account to let it touch the ground.

The trial of the so-called poisoners of Marseilles excites a great deal of interest all over France. The prisoners are three young widows, who poisoned their husbands, and several had women and a willful druggist who rendered them their aid. The trial is being conducted with great interest. One of the widows is not yet twenty years old, and received five years ago the so-called prize of a pension. The prisoner have confessed everything.

Bayard lately advised persons going to Rome to select a beggar and give him a franc. He would then be sure to come to expect it only on the regular day; and, moreover, he will privately manage that they are not imported by his brethren, at least in his quarters. In my case, this plan worked very satisfactorily. My beggar greeted me with a bow and a smile for six days, and out his hat on the seventh, and allowed no one in the neighborhood to make a claim upon him.

De Boissier relates in the Gazette de France the following anecdote of James Rothschild: "It was at the Cercle Francaise (French Club). Dinner was over, and cigars were handed around. One of the guests said to his neighbor, who was also a Rothschild, that a man who owed him ten thousand francs had fled from Paris, and could not be induced to acknowledge that he owed him that amount. 'Where is your debtor?' asked the Baron. 'In Constantinople.' 'Oh, people generally come back from Turkey in a while.' 'Sometimes, however, they stay there.' 'I suppose,' said Rothschild, 'you want, above all, an acknowledgment of the debt.' 'I will have him return to get it, but it will be in vain.' 'Well,' said Rothschild, 'I will tell you how to get it. Write to your debtor: My dear Sir, as soon as the Turks leave you any leisure, remit me the twenty thousand pounds I have lent you.' 'Exactly,' said Rothschild, smiling; 'he will immediately reply: I have ten thousand francs, and that is all you want.'"

Incidents and Accidents.

—During six weeks, lately, sixty-six persons dropped suddenly dead in New York.

A Norwegian woman thought she would pull a black stick out of a box of peppers, and picked up a three-foot snake.

—A young man, while skating in Meridith, N. H., the other day, collided with such force as to knock each other insensible.

—The Reformed Dutch Church at

Ghent, N. Y., one of the oldest church edifices in that section, was burned on the 24th.

A nine-year-old boy fell under a horse-car in Brooklyn, the other evening, and had his head completely cut off by the wheels.

The life of a child in Essex county, Mass., who had gulped down a heavy dose of morphine, was saved by coffee and a slapping castigation.

A man in Memphis, Tenn., had his right leg almost entirely carried away by a sky-rocket, the other evening. He has since died. Another man was also severely wounded at the same time.

Mrs. Barry, a Boston congresswoman, swallowed a pin, in Portsmouth, N. H., the other night, just as she was appearing on the stage. Unable to extract it, she forced it down, and then sang like a nightingale.

The wife of Captain Henry C. Dean, one of the residents of Oxford, Maine, aroused her husband a few nights since, saying that she heard some one knocking. He arose, but could find no one, and coming back to the bed he found her dead.

The steamer Propeller, in an attempt to trip from Cleveland to Detroit, got caught in the ice at Point au Pelee, and was rebound for fourteen days, during which time the crew, unable to get ashore, suffered terribly. The Propeller was a total loss—crew finally saved.

A little girl, about eight years of age, daughter of Mr. Eli Parsons of Pickaway county, Ohio, while running herself at the hearth, accidentally set her clothing

Miscellaneous

WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN

In a cottage that stood on a wild sea shore,
A little one sat, leaning on the window pane,
And gazed out at the sea, and at the sky,<
And at the ships that came and went so free.

For the children's day—best loved of all—
The poor little white-faced, blue-eyed girl,
With rosy cheeks and hair as black as coal,
Nor the least bit of a tear-droplet fall.

But the gentle mother, with loving care,
Sat by the child, and with her hand on her hair,
And with her eyes on the sea, and on the sky,
And on the ships that came and went so free.

When the ship came in, and how it came,
And how the light of day was on the sea,
And how the ships were waiting for the day,<
And how the ships were waiting for the day.

As with eager gaze they were watching now,
For the coming of the ship, and the day,<
And how the ships were waiting for the day,
And how the ships were waiting for the day.

But of all the ships that came and went,
The one that came and went so free,
And how the ships were waiting for the day,
And how the ships were waiting for the day.

The dearest little girl and the best of all,
The poor little white-faced, blue-eyed girl,
With rosy cheeks and hair as black as coal,
Nor the least bit of a tear-droplet fall.

Child! you did not know the world of pain,
That lay before you, and the day,<
And how the ships were waiting for the day,
And how the ships were waiting for the day.

Al! we have ships on the stormy sea,
And how the ships were waiting for the day,
And how the ships were waiting for the day,
And how the ships were waiting for the day.

With their sails set, and their engines on,
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"The wrong letter"

"It was a letter, dim light, and papa's
eyes are not so placid as they were wont
to be, and my impertinent misadventure
was gone, while the real thing lay
there under a heap of discarded papers.
And I had the courage to confess my
misadventure—papa is opposed to my in-
nocent joke—and I was left with that
indiscreet letter! I shall certainly win
the sleeve buttons, Olive, but what a tor-
nado there will be when my mischief comes
out."

And Minnie looked so bewitchingly
lovely in the alternate paroxysms of terror
and laughter, that Olive, grave elder sister
as she was, had the heart to lecture her
as rudely as she deserved.

The crimson sunset, the very next
evening, shone radiantly into the sanctum
of the worthy old Jabez Thorne,
of Thornville, justice of the peace, and
chairman of all the agricultural meetings
for ten miles around.

It was no scholarly-looking library, like
that of his ancient comrade Chester, but a
square light room, with curtained win-
dows, and ornamented with numerous
black-framed engravings of prize cattle
and prize sheep.

He was seated in a leather upholstered
arm chair, looking over a large file of
agricultural journals to find some
valuable information on the subject
of prize-winning cattle.

"I have a servant brought him a card
and a letter," when a servant brought him a
card and a letter.

"The gentleman is in the parlor, sir,"
said the servant.

Jabez Thorne laid aside his news-
paper, and glanced at the card, which bore
the inscription of "John Lacy"—then
at the letter, which was a genuine letter, in-
troducing to that individual.

"Hum—ha—from an old college chum,
Chester, I live, from the parlor, sir,"
said the servant.

"Hand—ha—from an old college chum,
Chester, I live, from the parlor, sir,"
said the servant.

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COUSIN JACK'S COURTSHIP.

The trunks were all packed and corded,
and the carpet-bags were all piled up
in the corner of the cozy, old-
fashioned hall.

How melancholy they looked, those
embossed parcels of paper and cloth,
the merry laughter of two or three young
girls who were gathered around a stal-
wart, handsome fellow of about thirty,
who could hardly contain an impassible
show of sadness from the scene. Cousin
Jack was going away, the general mis-
chief-maker, tormentor and tease of the
whole family, and old Mr. Chester, sitting
by the distant window, wiped his spec-
tacles every five minutes, and declared
pathetically that the type of the evening
paper was a terrible trial to his old eyes.

"Aye, you may laugh, girls," said Jack,
applying himself to a portmanteau. "Per-
haps you may one day discover it isn't
such a laughing matter. Think of the
loss the whole family is going to sustain
in my departure."

"But you'll soon come back, Jack,"
said Cousin Jack, who was the longest
and most roguish of all his cousins, and
the one who kept up a fire of practical
jokes and glib tricks at his expense.

There she sat, the youngest of the
collection, the brown curls hanging
about her round face, and her eyes flash-
ing with a strange mixture of fun and
tears.

"I am not certain of that, Miss Minnie,"
said Jack, decisively. "If I succeed in
finding a local habitation for myself, I
shall probably decide to settle permanently
at Thornville, and turn land proprietor on
my own account."

"Only imagine, our Jack a gentleman
of property!" laughed Minnie, appealing
to her sisters.

"I don't see anything so ridiculous in
the idea," observed the young man, rather
piqued at the amusement of his fair re-
latives. "At all events, there is one ad-
vantage that may result from my departure."

"And what is that, Mr. Oracle?"
asked the youngest.

"The fact that you have played your
last trick upon me, you tormenting little
miss."

"Don't be too certain of that, Cousin
Jack," said Minnie, who was the longest
and most roguish of all his cousins, and
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my own account."

"Only imagine, our Jack a gentleman
of property!" laughed Minnie, appealing
to her sisters.

"I don't see anything so ridiculous in
the idea," observed the young man, rather
piqued at the amusement of his fair re-
latives. "At all events, there is one ad-
vantage that may result from my departure."

"And what is that, Mr. Oracle?"
asked the youngest.

"The fact that you have played your
last trick upon me, you tormenting little
miss."

ferred to by the Adjutant General, who have not had bounty equal with the later volunteers, should have justice done them. I recommend a memorial to Congress in their behalf.

A careful revision of the record of Minnesota volunteers contained in the report of 1866, is being prepared.

The war department reports of those who died in rebel prisons, and of the interments in national cemeteries, and other sources of information not before accessible, give information of many soldiers whose record was incomplete.

STATE ARMS.

Three thousand and eighty stands of arms, most of them unserviceable, or of worthless European patterns, were turned over to the United States, leaving only 1,220 stands in the arsenal. Upon a requisition of my predecessor, a battery of eight guns of the value of \$12,841, was received from the United States. This was in commutation of our quota of small arms and left the State in debt to the value of \$2,532. I endorse the recommendation of the Adjutant General, that six of these guns be returned, that we may receive therefor small arms, of improved pattern. The arsenal ought not to be left with less than 5,000 stands of good arms. I commend the views of the Adjutant General, in regard to modification of the militia law.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane.—The reports of the Board of Trustees and of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, are herewith transmitted. The death of the first Superintendent of the institution, Dr. Samuel E. Shantz, which occurred on the 20th day of August, was felt to be a public loss. Just entering upon a career of honorable usefulness in his difficult profession, and with new domestic ties, rendering life dearer, his death seems a peculiarly sad event. Dr. C. K. Bartlett, late of the Massachusetts hospital at Northampton, was chosen as Dr. Shantz's successor, and entered upon his duties in December.

The current expenses of the hospital in 1868 were \$31,250.10. The estimate for 1869 is \$41,300. The number of patients in the hospital, at the date of the report, was 108—increased of 24 over the number in 1867. The whole number treated during the year, 131; discharged, improved, 8; deaths 9.

The large number of deaths would indicate an unhealthy condition of the hospital, which is, no doubt, the result of the crowded condition and the inadequate accommodations of the temporary buildings, and is an urgent reason for the completion of the permanent buildings.

The trustees have provided increased temporary accommodations, so that they hope to take care of all the urgent cases in the State.

One section of the permanent building, a substantial and creditable structure, has been erected and enclosed. It will be ready for use during the present year.

The building expenses of 1868, were \$77,478.62. The estimate of the trustees of the cost of finishing the section already built and adding laundry, engine-house, heating and ventilation, is \$80,000. They urge also the speedy erection of the central building. The increasing number of the insane and their prompt and thorough treatment while there is yet hope of restoring the suffering ones to friends and society, demands that adequate permanent hospital accommodations be provided. No other charity of the State, appeals to us so urgently as this.

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.—The report of the officers of the institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, is herewith submitted, and shows the usual satisfactory condition and management of that excellent State institution.

The new building has been occupied during the year, and is found every way commodious and complete in its appointments.

The number of new pupils admitted in 1868, was 26 deaf and dumb, and three blind. During the year the whole number was 58—21 deaf and dumb, and 7 blind. The number at the date of the report, 44 deaf and dumb, and 7 blind—51 in all. Increase over number the year before, 22. No death has occurred in the institution during the six years of its existence.

The current expenses for the year past were \$11,562.13. The estimates for the current year, are \$15,000.

A workshop is greatly needed, in which the boys may be employed, and may learn trades so as to go out into the world able to take care of themselves.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The State Reform School is doing a noble work, in this its first year. The report shows the number of inmates to be 36. It has gathered up this number of juvenile criminals and is reforming and educating them to be useful members of society.

No one can visit the institution, and see the boys and learn of them from the Superintendent, without profound thankfulness for the good work that is being done. The management and discipline of the institution seem perfect. The obedient, teachable, I had almost said lovable, character of the boys gives evidence of what true Christian charity may do to reform the young. Increased building accommodations are needed. The current expenses of the past year were \$6,000. The estimates for 1869 are \$8,000.

STATE PRISON.

The reports of the Inspectors and Warden of the State Prison accompany this.

The number of convicts on the 1st of December, 1868, was 42, being three less than a year before. Of these four were military convicts.

The number of convicts received in 1868 was 31. The number discharged on expiration of term, 18; by pardon, 8; by military order, 6; died, 2.

The general management of the prison has been good. The expenditures have been kept within appropriations. The expenses for 1868 were \$16,315.07.

The earnings of the prison—labor of convicts and board of United States convicts—were \$6,179.31.

I commend to your attention the suggestions and recommendations of the Warden and Inspectors. If it can be done consistently with needs of other State institutions, the improvements recommended should be made.

IMMIGRATION.

Three thousand dollars was appropriated at the last session for the publication and distribution of immigration pamphlets. There were published and distributed under this act, 35,000 copies of Col. Hewitt's pamphlets in English. (Only the expense of printing these was borne by the State.) Five thousand copies of a German pamphlet (a revision by Messrs. Wolf and Sanders of the pamphlet prepared by Mr. Kilholz in 1867) and five thousand copies of pamphlets in the Scandinavian languages, prepared by Col. H. Mattson. The reports of the distribution of these pamphlets by Messrs. Hewitt and Wolf and Sanders are herewith transmitted. Colonel Mattson's departure for Europe prevented his making a report.

The editions of these pamphlets were exhausted months before the end of the year, showing the great demand for them. There can be no doubt that they will do much to promote a favorable knowledge of the State and to induce emigration.

I submit also a report from Mr. Joseph W. Prince, of New York, who has voluntarily and gratuitously done much to direct immigration to this State, which he feels identified. I gave him a commission as agent of the State, to facilitate his good work for Minnesota. I commend to you the suggestions of his report.

I also communicate herewith letters and circulars from the Citizens' Association of New York—an organization which has for its object to supply the labor demands of the West from the over-crowded population of the East. The philanthropic Peter Cooper is President of this association. It invites the co-operation of the State.

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

From estimates based upon the returns of the school census, and from the vote at the late election, it is reliably ascertained that the population of the state is about four hundred and forty-five thousand.

STATISTICS OF CROPS.

The following table shows the area under cultivation and the yield of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, for the last three years. This table has been prepared with much care by the Assistant Secretary of State, from the somewhat imperfect data of the assessors' returns. It is rather under than above the facts:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Whole No. acres under cultivation, . . .	593,412	1,092,500	1,384,690
No. acres in wheat, . . .	547,251	982,759	998,240
Total product of wheat, . . .	7,291,442	10,014,638	16,155,575
No. acres in corn, . . .	88,183	180,548	115,170
Total product of corn, . . .	2,006,747	2,216,010	4,298,700
No. acres in oats, . . .	182,023	182,727	174,599
Total product of oats, . . .	1,217,720	1,209,285	6,105,310
No. acres in potatoes, . . .	18,297	17,647	17,500
Total product of potatoes, . . .	1,551,694	1,788,058	1,088,000

MINNESOTA GRAIN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. The specimens of Minnesota cereals sent to the Paris Universal Exposition received honorable mention.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Reports have been received from only the first and second lumber districts. The returns of logs surveyed during the year of 1868—

In the first district—the St. Croix, were, . . .	133,875,860 feet.
In the second district—St. Anthony, Falls, . . .	112,859,558 feet.
Total quantity of logs, . . .	246,735,418 feet.
In the first district about, 41,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 9,500,000 laths, and 9,500,000 shingles were manufactured.	

The quantity of manufactured lumber in the second district is estimated at 80,000,000 feet.

The whole market value of the lumber product of the state is estimated at \$3,750,000.00.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS.

During the year 1868 there was constructed and opened 128 miles of railroad, as follows:

Contract.	Whole line in 1868, in operation.	Miles.	Cost, \$100,000.
First Div. St. Paul & Pacific, main line, . . .	35	51	
First Div. St. Paul & Pacific, to St. Anthony, . . .	23	31	
Minnesota Valley, . . .	23	99	
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Mississippi, . . .	131		
Winona & St. Peter, . . .	106		
Southern Minnesota, . . .	30	50	
Lake Superior & Miss. Suppl., . . .	30	33	
Butte & Dakota, . . .	20	29	
Total, . . .	178	329	

A total of 559 miles in operation in the State.

This progress is very gratifying. All the companies expect to extend their lines the present year.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, which has been looked forward to with such desire as the means of cheapening transportation for our heavy exports of grain to the Eastern markets, and the return freights, is in actual progress, and the speedy completion of the road is assured. Its officers inform me that in the current year the construction at this end will be extended to Snake River—half the distance to the Lake—and that work will be begun also at the other end. In the year 1870 the road will be opened through to the Lake.

From the fact that influential parties connected with the great lines of Pennsylvania have taken hold of this work, it is inferred that they design entering into competition with the New York roads and canals for the carrying trade of the Upper Lakes, by establishing lines of vessels from Erie to Lake Superior. It is believed that with such powerful competition the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from St. Paul to Philadelphia or New York, would be reduced to thirty cents—about the same as the present cost of transportation to Milwaukee and Chicago. Such a result would make these million dollars difference in the value of our wheat crop of 1868.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, awaits the action of Congress on bills now before it, giving aid to the road similar to that given to the Union Pacific Road. I respectfully recommend that you urge upon Congress by resolution and memorial, the claims of this road for the necessary aid. It is of great national importance, affording the shortest line and easiest grades across the continent. The distance from New York to Puget Sound, via the Northern Pacific Railroad, is 2,292 miles; from New York to San Francisco via the Union Pacific Railroad, 3,417, a difference of 1,125 in favor of the northern route. From Chicago to San Francisco, by the Union Pacific Road, the distance is 2,423; from Puget Sound to Lake Superior to Puget Sound, by the Northern Pacific route, the distance is 1,775 miles, a difference in favor of the Northern route of 675 miles, or more than one-fourth. While Puget's Sound is nearer by from 700 to 1,000 miles to Japan, China, and India, than San Francisco is.

I hardly need urge the great benefits that would result to Minnesota from the opening of the Northern route. It would traverse the northern half of the State, giving such local advantages and development to that less favored portion of the State, as no other agency will give. It will develop the vast interior region north and west of Minnesota, both within the United States and British America—for speedily lateral lines would be built into the British Possessions, the trade and commerce of which would flow towards Minnesota, vastly augmenting our commerce and manufactures, and increasing our population and wealth. Instead of being on the verge of population and wealth it would make us central. It would give us command of the trade, almost exclusively of Montana, the richest of the great mining districts of the continent.

Every effort of the State should be put forth to secure this work, in which we have so great a stake.

RIVER SURVEYS.

The important United States Surveys and Improvements of the Upper Mississippi River and tributaries, were continued during the last year, in charge of Gen. Warren, with unquestionable advantage to navigation.

The appropriation of \$37,500, for removing snags and boulders from the Minnesota River, has been partly expended.

The estimates of Gen. Warren's Report for future operations are:—

For surveys of Mississippi river from Winona to Dubuque, . . .	\$30,000
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The Mississippi above St. Anthony, . . .	10,000
The St. Croix river, . . .	5,000
Two dredge boats on Mississippi between St. Anthony and Rock Island, . . .	25,000
Experimental channel on Mississippi, . . .	25,000
For making southeast channel of Rock River, . . .	25,000
Removal of snags from Minnesota river above Winona, . . .	50,000
For removing snags and boulders from St. Croix River, . . .	5,000

I respectfully recommend that you memorialize Congress to grant the appropriations estimated as necessary to carry forward this work.

WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

In this connection I would direct your attention to the importance to the great grain growing and exporting interests of the State, particularly Southern Minnesota, of the proposed improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, so as to make available navigation from the Mississippi to Green Bay on Lake Michigan. A canal already connects the two rivers, and the Fox River has been improved so that vessels have passed from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Gen. Warren estimates, from careful surveys, (1.) that an expenditure of \$427,749.37, will secure three feet low water navigation for steamboats in the Wisconsin River; (2.) that four feet depth of navigation at low water, part river and part canal, can be obtained at a cost of \$8,206,291; (3.) that five feet navigation, canal and river, can be secured at a cost of \$4,354,270.

It is ascertained from reports and tables carefully prepared, that the average net cost of transportation by railroad of a ton of freight per mile is *nineteen* cents. It is also ascertained that the average net cost of transportation by canal is from *four to six* mills per ton, per mile. Showing that the cost of canal transportation is but about *one-third* the cost of transportation by rail.

In view of this great advantage in cheapness of water transportation, this proposed navigation between the Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan, is of great importance to Minnesota and other Northwestern States. It will be the nearest available channel of this kind to Minnesota, and I earnestly recommend a memorial to Congress for aid to the work.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS HOME.

The success of the institutions of other States for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers, leads me to reconsider the opinion expressed in a former message, that a Soldiers' Orphans Home would be of doubtful utility here. I had supposed that the number of children that could be gathered into such a State institution would not warrant establishing one. While there are no statistics of this class of children in the State, I am led to believe that the number needing the care of the State, is not in excess, and that something should be done. From year to year the deaths of ex-soldiers or their widows, is increasing the number of orphans. I have never doubted that the State would gladly pay a small part of its debt of gratitude to its noble soldiers, by providing for their children, when it could be known that help from the State would be available. I commend the subject to your attention, that measures may be taken to ascertain the wants of this class, and, if need be, to provide at the present session for their care.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The progress of communities in the elements of permanent well-being, is most truly recorded, not in the increase of its wealth, but in the development of its material interests, but in its advance towards the realization of that Divine rule of justice and brotherhood which is the golden law of liberty.

More, then, than on your approaching wealth, I feel disposed to congratulate you on the final triumph, at the late election, of the amendment to the State Constitution, wiping out forever from our organic law the unrepentant principle that this is a government for *only part of the people*, and establishing *equal and universal suffrage* as the fundamental law of the commonwealth. The free young State of Minnesota—now altogether free—proclaims from all her statutes that justice and liberty are the sure inheritance of all who, from the oppressions of the Old World or the New, seek an asylum within her borders.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The result of the late National election assures a safe and speedy restoration of all the late rebel States, and the consummation in just laws, justly administered, of the victories of National Supremacy.

The voice of the people has decreed protection, by the strong arm of the Government, to the humblest citizen, wherever he may be under the starry emblem of its power; and that the Nation's faith and the public credit shall be kept inviolate with all mankind.

I congratulate you on the final triumph of American Nationality, Freedom and Justice.

WM. R. MARSHALL.
St. Paul, January 7, 1869.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE Shakopee Argus.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The year just closed has been one of general prosperity to the State. The blessings of Heaven have descended upon the people. We have mercifully been spared from all great calamities. Neither war, nor pestilence, nor famine, has visited our borders. Abundant health and abundant harvests have been vouchsafed us. Let us gratefully acknowledge the Divine benediction. By the Constitution of the State it is made my duty to communicate to you such information touching the condition of the State and country as shall seem expedient. In doing so I beg to refer you for details of State administration, to the careful and able reports herewith transmitted from the chiefs of the several executive departments.

I will refer only to the more general and important facts and suggestions of these reports.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer give a satisfactory exhibit of State finances. The Auditor states the principal transactions of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1868, to have been: "The entire redemption of the State bonds issued under the act of July, 1858; the addition of \$300,000 to the educational fund; the collection of \$102,823.02 from the General Government, on account of war expenditures; the negotiation of a loan of \$100,000, for the erection of State buildings, and the expenditure of \$127,000 for such purposes; and the reduction of the State debt \$25,000."

The total receipts were as follows:
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1867, \$1,293.36
Receipts from taxes, \$24,686.11
Receipts from U. S. war debt, \$12,000.00
Receipts from loan of July, 1868, \$100,000.00
Receipts from school fund, \$131,399.48
From railroad in lieu of taxes, \$2,831.46
From all other sources, \$1,857.97
Total, \$353,968.38

The disbursements were:
For general purposes (legislative, judiciary, executive, etc.), \$128,109.79
For support of State institutions, \$17,282.29
For State buildings, \$12,000.00
For investment for school, \$35,751.24
For State appropriation to schools, \$114,981.92
For payment of interest on State loans, \$1,850.00
For all other purposes, \$6,734.36
Total, \$358,919.59

Leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$75,048.79, of which \$25,000.00, belonging to the general revenue fund, \$39,981.59 to the general school fund, and the balance was distributed through the other funds of the Treasury.

FUNDED DEBT.

The recognized funded debt of the State is \$300,000. It consists of the loan of 1852, for war purposes, due in 1872, \$100,000; loan of 1867, for charitable institution buildings, due in 1877, \$100,000; loan of 1868, due in 1878, for charitable institution buildings, \$100,000.

The contingent or floating debt was:
Treasury warrants outstanding, \$2,407.39
Bills subject to draft, \$3,000.00
Liabilities in advance of appropriation, \$9,000.00
Total, \$14,407.39

This is the smallest amount of floating debt that there has ever been at the end of a fiscal year. The funded debt is also smaller than it has ever been since the war loan of 1862.

The balance in the revenue fund—\$25,000—is the largest it has ever been before at the end of the year.

SPECIAL FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR SUPPORT OF STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

I commend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Auditor, that a special fund for the support of the benevolent institutions of the State be created by setting apart for that purpose the revenues received from the railroads, together with a one mill tax. The expenses of these institutions, which are large and increasing, are now met from the general revenue fund, which is liable to be overburdened.

The application of the railroad revenues to this very necessary purpose, would protect them from diversion or application to less necessary objects. The peculiar source of this income will, I fear, render it liable to be diverted to unusual purposes.

I commend to your attention also the recommendation of the Auditor, that there should be a law regulating the payments from the treasury of the current expenses of the State institutions, in monthly installments, upon estimates given monthly in advance.

ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.
There was received from the United

States, in addition to sums collected in former years, during the year 1868, \$102,823.02, on account of our war claims, leaving a balance yet due from the United States of \$18,666.44.

This \$102,823.02, as required by law, with a sufficient sum from the sinking fund, was used to redeem all of the outstanding bonds—\$125,000—of the \$250,000 loan of 1858.

It is probable that the war claims of no other State have been so nearly collected in full. The Auditor fully explains the situation and nature of the balance. He estimates that probably \$25,000 may be collected by explanations and vouchers which it is possible to furnish. The balance of the claims will have to await further legislation of Congress, applicable to all the States having war claims.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF 1869.

The value of taxable property in the State, as returned by the assessors and equalized in 1867, was \$65,418,431.

The assessment for 1868 is estimated at \$75,000,000—an increase in valuation of taxable property of about 15 per cent. On this there has been levied for 1869, for general revenue, 3 mills, and for interest and sinking funds 1 mill each. This levy would amount to a total of \$375,000.

The estimated collections from this levy will be:
From delinquent taxes, \$25,750.00
From railroads, insurance companies and telegraph, \$5,000.00
Balance in revenue fund, \$24,250.00
Total estimated revenue for 1869, \$354,000.00

The estimated expenses of the State for the current year, are:
For general purposes, \$128,109.79
For support of State institutions, \$17,282.29
For payment of interest on State debt, \$1,850.00
For investment for sinking fund, \$35,751.24
For payment of contingent liabilities, \$6,734.36
Total, \$299,727.76

Leaving a margin of revenue over current expenses for the year of \$80,784.46, which may be applied to the erection of buildings for State institutions.

Within constitutional limits only fifty thousand dollars can be added to the present State debt. If urgent necessity demands, this sum could be added to the \$80,784.46 of surplus revenue from taxes. This would make \$130,784.46 available for building purposes. (It would hardly do to rely on the estimated collection of \$25,000 from the United States on account of war claims.)

If possible, we should avoid exhausting the \$50,000 limit of State loans that remains to us. Beyond that we cannot borrow, and it would be the part of prudence to hold in reserve this privilege, to meet any unforeseen and extraordinary emergency.

IMPROVED ASSESSMENTS.

The State Treasurer calls attention to the imperfections of assessments. He says, that "If all property could be fairly and justly assessed, two mills on the dollar would yield sufficient revenue for State purposes." All that can be done to secure a just and full assessment of all kinds of property should be done. Every tax payer is interested in a full and equitable assessment. He that is assessed less than his neighbors would yield sufficient revenue for State purposes.

All that can be done to secure a just and full assessment of all kinds of property should be done. Every tax payer is interested in a full and equitable assessment. He that is assessed less than his neighbors would yield sufficient revenue for State purposes.

Reformation and improvement in this matter is indispensable, in order that the burdens of government may be equally distributed. The evil comes greatly from the unfaithful execution of the law on the part of assessors. If better compensation to assessors would secure greater capacity and fidelity, let it be given them.

A reduction of one mill—half a mill each from the interest fund and sinking fund—from the present tax can safely be made. But the one mill tax recommended to be added to the revenue from railroads, for a special fund to support state charitable institutions, would leave the aggregate tax at five mills, as at present. But for the increasing wants of the charitable institutions a reduction might be made.

The rapidly increasing wealth of the State, especially if aided by improved assessment, will in one or two years warrant a reduction of the tax to four mills.

The five mills state tax is by no means the great burden. It is local taxation; town, county and city, that constitutes seven-eighths of the taxes.

I commend care in the passage of bills authorizing local taxation.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the Secretary of State contains much valuable matter. One important recommendation is in regard to the growing evil of special and private legislation.

The special laws of the last session make a ponderous volume of 500 pages. The general laws make only 182 pages; together with appendix, treasurer's report, &c., the volume is only 273 pages. The Secretary estimates that two-thirds the cost of legislation, printing, &c., is for special laws. Would it not be practi-

cable to unite in one bill, for example, each session of the legislature, all the municipal charters that are required? The provisions of these laws are substantially the same. They are very voluminous, and with saving to the State, many might be embraced in one act. In some States a tax is imposed on all private acts. I recommend it here. It would either produce a handsome revenue or impose wholesome restraint on special legislation.

STATE LIBRARY.

The appropriation of \$500 last year to increase the law library was expended under the direction of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is recommended that the same sum be again appropriated. The law library is most important, and should be well kept up. The new room in the basement has been added to the accommodations of the library, and is a great relief to the crowded shelves of the main room. The librarian's contingent heretofore has not been sufficient for expense of exchanges.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Historical Society now occupies the comfortable quarters recently fitted up for it in the basement of the Capitol. The Society has made gratifying progress during the year, having more than doubled its library. I commend its wants to your favorable consideration.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

The sales of school lands during the year have been 76,910 acres, producing \$444,840.01, which sum added to the former accumulations of the permanent school fund, makes the magnificent fund of two millions, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars, (\$2,077,082.00.)

The State Land Commissioner estimates that the land granted to the State for school purposes will amount to 3,000,000 acres when the government surveys are completed. But little more than one-tenth of the whole have been sold, viz: 322,107 acres up to the close of last year. Making allowance for inferior lands in the northern half of the State, there will ultimately be derived from these lands the grand sum of sixteen million dollars, for the perpetual use of common schools. What an inheritance for the children of Minnesota!

How grateful should we feel for the generous gift of the national government, and the wise policy early inaugurated in respect to these lands that is bringing forth such beneficent results. The interest of this permanent fund constitutes the *General School Fund*. This amounted the past year to \$115,794.38, and was distributed to the several school districts in proportion to the number of children.

There is required to be levied in each county, a two mill tax for the support of schools. This is distributed by the several counties, and does not enter into the financial statements of the State. Incomplete returns made to the State Superintendent of this fund, shows that the sum of \$130,000 was distributed to the school districts during the year.

The Superintendent recommends that this tax be paid into the State Treasury, and apportioned as a part of the general school fund.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The valuable report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives full information of the operations of the department, and the year's progress of that most important interest of the State.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The whole number of school districts in the State in 1868 was 2,353. Increase for the year, 146. The number of districts which failed to report, was 173, so that the statistics are incomplete.

The whole number of children in the State by the returns of 1868, were 129,103, an increase of 14,482 over 1867. The number attending school in 1868, was 81,696. Showing a gratifying increase of 15,889 over 1867.

The whole number of teachers in 1868, in both summer and winter schools, was 3,276. Increase over 1867, 621. Amount paid teachers in 1868, \$322,785.16. Increase in the year, \$67,708. Value of school houses in the State in 1868, \$1,001,527.42. Increase for the year, \$345,105.42. The cost of school houses built in 1868, \$288,687.37.

Whole amount received from the school fund in 1868, \$245,943.18. Increase for the year, \$78,079.60. Whole amount received from taxes voted by districts in 1868, \$369,278.35. Increase for the year, \$143,006.16.

Whole amount expended for school purposes in 1868, \$806,369.05. Increase for the year, \$68,836.28. The report says "Minnesota has a larger number of school houses than any other State in the Union of the same population and taxable property. Her total expenditures for school purposes during the last two years exceed \$1,500,000, and her school houses have already cost over \$1,000,000."

These facts constitute a record of

which our young State may well be proud.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Twenty Teachers' Institutes, of one week's duration each, were held during the year, at which the aggregate number of teachers in attendance was 1,047. I commend to your favorable consideration the summary of recommendations of the Superintendent's Report.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The First State Normal School is carrying forward its invaluable work in training teachers for our common schools. The number of students in attendance during the past year was 122, an increase equal to 40 per cent. over the preceding year. The new and very commodious building is enclosed, and will be ready to be occupied at the beginning of the next term.

The Second State Normal School at Mankato has been opened under favorable auspices. The attendance has been 62 students in the Normal Department, showing that the school was needed, and will be well attended.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The City of St. Cloud has complied with the conditions precedent to the opening of the Third State Normal School, and in due time that will enter upon its career of usefulness to the section of the State where it is located.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory department of the State University is in successful operation. The attendance for the last year was 109 students.

By an act of the last Legislature the agricultural college grant was added to the endowment of the University, and provision made for meeting the requirements of the grant. In pursuance of this, a professorship of the natural science most nearly connected with agriculture, has been established. Also a tract of land has been purchased near to the site of the University for an experimental farm.

To meet the demands of students, prepared and preparing, the regents propose to open, at the beginning of the next term, the University proper, and to establish the full classical, scientific and agricultural courses.

Of the land granted by act of Congress in 1851 for a Territorial University, amounting to 46,000 acres, 14,000 acres were devoted to paying the debts of the University.

The remarkable and satisfactory results of the payment of an aggregate indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was accomplished by the regents.

The act of Congress of February 29, 1857, enabling the people of Minnesota to form a State government, granted seventy-two sections of land for a State University. The Commissioner of the General Land Office held that the grant of 1857, to the State, was only a confirmation of the grant of 1851, to the Territory. The State appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, who declined to reverse the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

At my solicitation, last year, both these officers joined in recommending to Congress explanatory action that would give the two grants, distinct and separate, to the State. A bill of this purport passed the Senate just before the close of the last session, and is now before the House, and its passage confidently expected this session. This will give the State University proper, with what remains of the former grant, 78,000 acres of land. This and the agricultural college grant united make about 164,000 acres, the estimated value of which is \$1,000,000.

Of the University lands, 8,277 acres were sold last year for \$50,462.38, which is invested as a permanent fund.

The receipts of the University the past year were \$8,319.55, the disbursements, \$7,393.50.

No appropriation for current expenses of the University is asked. It is expected that the income will be sufficient for all ordinary expenses. The regents present the urgent need of a library and apparatus, for which they have not the means. If it is consistent with other demands on the treasury, this should be supplied by the State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The chief business of the Adjutant General's office for the past year, was the collection of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty and pensions.

The report shows the collection of 2,284 claims during the year, amounting to \$227,502.35. Since the organization of the bureau of claims in that office in March 1865, 5,000 cases were prepared and forwarded to Washington, of which 3,698 were allowed up to Dec. 1st, 1868, amounting in money value to \$280,312.06.

SOLDIERS BOUNTIES.

There is still a large class of worthy soldiers who have received no bounties. All who enlisted in 1861 and 62 for three years, but who were discharged by reason of disability within two years of their time of service, received no bounty. This class, and other classes re-

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

General Grant and family returned to Washington from Philadelphia, on the night of the 4th inst. General Grant, on the night of the 4th inst. General Grant, on the night of the 4th inst.

The following is the public debt statement for the 1st of January:

Debt bearing interest	\$3,076,870,000
Debt not bearing interest	69,865,000
Total	\$3,146,735,000

The Grand Jury has dismissed the case against Surratt on the ground that the President's amnesty proclamation pardons him of all past treason and all offenses against the Government.

The warrant issued by the Treasury Department during December for the requirements of the Government, amounting to \$17,000,000, exclusive of warrants issued for the reduction of the principal of the public debt.

The Postmaster General recommends the passage of an act incorporating a company which shall construct telegraph lines along all postal routes, and contract with the Postmaster-General to deliver messages at a low fixed rate.

The newly appointed Captain General Dulce has arrived at Havana, been installed and taken possession of the Government.

The press of London generally approves of the treaty between China and England recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

A cable dispatch of the 4th announces that "in view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of Dec. 25, Jeff. Davis, John S. Dix, James W. Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-rebels are preparing to return to the United States."

On the 3d a violent earthquake shook the place at Tabara, Peru, but no loss of life is reported.

Life advices from Africa state that Dr. Livingstone is in the neighborhood of Lake Nassi, near Zanzibar.

The Mexican Congress by a large majority has approved the convention of the 4th of July made with the United States for the settlement of claims of citizens of both countries. It has also approved the treaty with the United States recognizing the American doctrine of the rights of naturalized citizens.

Gen. Dulce, the new Captain General of Cuba, issued his proclamation on the 7th, in which the freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the Cortes are granted.

Mexico is reported as being on the eve of another revolution, and the Irish peasantry are very much discontented against the landlords, and agrarian revolts were reported on the 7th.

A Paris dispatch of the 6th says the American Minister at Paraguay has had a satisfactory interview with Lopez. Full attention has been accorded for recent outrages on Americans.

The British ship Southern Empire foundered at sea in a heavy gale on the 3d inst. The Captain and every one of the crew were lost.

The editor of the London National Reform, having been called an atheist by the *Reverend*, sued for libel, and got a verdict of one farthing.

A Madrid dispatch states, on the authority of a Spanish paper, that Gen. Dulce, on the eve of his departure for Cuba, received instructions to deal kindly with the insurgents, and grant amnesty as soon as he considered such a course justifiable.

The East. A premature explosion took place on the 3d at Sandy Hook, by which four men employed in removing the wreck of the steamer Scotland were blown to atoms, and several others seriously wounded.

The new city government of Boston was inaugurated on the 4th. The funded debt of the city is over \$18,000,000, and the unfunded nearly \$2,500,000. The means on hand for redemption exceed \$5,000,000. The net debt has increased \$3,000,000 during the year 1868.

Major Hall, of New York city, has issued an order to the effect that hereafter the prefix "Honorable" is not to be used in connection with his name and office. Communications are not to be addressed "to His Honor," but simply "to the Mayor."

The New York Legislature met on the 5th. Truman G. Younglove was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and E. T. Underhill, Clerk.

The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on the 5th. Col. John Clark was elected Speaker of the House, and Gen. James L. Selfridge, Clerk.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened on the 6th. The Senate elected Robert E. Pittman, of New Bedford, President; the House re-elected Harvey Jewell as Speaker.

The Delaware Legislature organized at Dover on the 5th, with James Williams, of Kent, as Speaker of the Senate, and John Hickman, of Sussex, Speaker of the House. The State debt is \$1,550,000.

At a Republican caucus of the Maine Legislature, on the 7th, on the Senatorial question, Hannibal Hamlin received 75 votes, and Mr. Morrill 74. One blank was cast.

A floor in the school-house of the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Rochester, N. Y., gave way on the evening of the 6th, while crowded with people attending a holiday festival. Three hundred or more persons went down, of whom eight were killed and thirty severely injured.

The Legislature of Maine organized on the 6th, electing J. H. Drummond, of Portland, as Speaker of the House, and S. D. Lindsey as President of the Senate. Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated on the 6th. The State debt was reduced \$37,000 during the past year. The entire debt, which falls due in 1871, amounts to \$5,053,300.

A steamer and a schooner collided in Long Island Sound, on the 7th. Two of the crew of the latter, in flight, leaped overboard, and were drowned.

The West. Col. Dent, of Grant's staff, returned from Fort Wallace on the 4th. He says the Indians were badly frightened at the recent attacks made upon them, and were endeavoring to get out of the way of our troops.

The General Assembly of Illinois met and organized on the 4th. Hon. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle, was elected Speaker. The Governor's Message was read and appropriately referred.

A communication from the Secretary of War to the Senate on the 6th, shows 25,610 regular and 1,313 volunteer troops are employed in the Indian hostilities, and in protecting the Missouri river traffic and Union Pacific Railroad, and otherwise policing that region.

The Ohio and Minnesota Legislatures met on the 5th. The annual meeting of the Fox River Dairy Club was held at Elgin on the 5th, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the holding of the Illinois and Wisconsin Dairyman's Association on the Second Tuesday in February.

A meeting of the editors and publishers of Indiana convened at Indianapolis on the 5th. The following named were elected as officers: President, W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis; Vice-President, T. H. B. McLean, Crawfordsville; Secretaries, John O. Hardesty, Anderson, and P. S. Westfall, Terre Haute.

The Legislature of Nevada met at Carson on the 4th, and organized by electing T. D. Edwards, Ormsby county, President of the Senate, and A. A. Adkinson, of Storey county, Speaker of the House.

The Denver Board of Trade has passed resolutions indorsing the policy of Sherman and Sheridan toward the Indians. The gold shipments, by express, from that city in 1868, were \$2,500,000.

The Missouri Legislature organized on the 6th. Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, presented his message to the Legislature on the 7th. The State debt has been reduced to \$2,000,000, and there is a reduction in the floating debt. The revenue for the coming year is estimated at \$367,000, and the expenses \$288,000. The population of the State is estimated at 445,000 persons.

The Indiana Legislature met on the 7th. The Michigan Legislature met at Lansing on the 6th, and elected J. J. Wood, Speaker of the House, and H. S. Sloper, Secretary of the Senate. At a caucus of the Republican members, Hon. Zach. Chandler was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate.

The bonded debt of Michigan is \$3,614,078.40; trust fund debt, \$2,031,440.73.

The Louisiana Legislature met on the 4th, but did not further business than receive the Governor's message.

A Savannah dispatch of the 4th says: "The trouble on the Ogeechee has quieted. The military take charge. Fourteen insurgents surrendered themselves to the authorities last night, and others implicated are expected to come in to-night."

A Memphis telegram of the 4th says: "The shooting of citizens at Marion, Ark., reported last night, is now said to have occurred at Augusta instead of Marion. Numerous outrages by the militia having been reported here, Gen. Granger sent Capt. Poole, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, to investigate them, but he reported that he was unable to trace them to any reliable source."

Uncivil returns from Florida, on the 5th, show the election of Col. Hamilton, regular Republican candidate for Congress, by a majority of 2,000. The vote was tight.

A letter was received in Washington, on the 5th, from Georgia, which states that the recent troubles on the Ogeechee river grew out of a refusal by the planters to divide their crops among the negroes according to contract as claimed by the latter. "The negroes declared the crops should not be removed till they had their share. Gen. Saxton, with two companies of soldiers, went to the scene of the conflict, arrested the ring-leaders, and divided the crops according to the contract."

The State debt of Kentucky is \$1,900,000, and the cash in the Treasury \$489,840. A resolution was introduced into the Legislature on the 7th, authorizing the Governor to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

A Memphis telegram of the 6th says Col. Watson, commanding the militia in Marion, Arkansas, declined to grant permission to the refugee citizens of Arkansas to hold a meeting at Mound City village, stating that the county was under martial law; that he had been sent there to arrest some twenty negroes, two of whom had already been arrested. He intended to mount his command and scour the county till he found the remainder.

Maj. Gen. Rousseau died on the 7th, at New Orleans. His disease was inflammation in Culpepper, Va., on the 8th.

Congressional. A Senate met at noon on the 6th. A communication was presented and referred to the Secretary of War, relating to the number of troops employed against the Indians. The report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was introduced on the 6th, calling on the President for a copy of his amnesty proclamation, and asking him to show cause why he should not be held accountable for the bloodshed and destruction of life and property which have resulted from its execution.

In the House, on the 5th, the report of a Special Commissioner Wells was received, and a resolution to print extra copies was referred. A tract of land in Meridian Hill, Washington, for an Executive Mansion, compelling all aliens excepting grants of land from the United States, or from any State, to only American land, under penalty that an alien who shall violate this law shall be held liable to a fine of \$10,000, and to imprisonment for one year.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Fractional currency printed during the week ending January 9, \$710,000; shipped, \$442,315; destroyed, \$24,400. National Bank currency issued, \$121,010; amount in circulation, \$399,866,179.

Treasurer Spinner, who had been quite unwell for several days, was much better and at attendance at his office on the 11th.

The fifth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in Washington on the 11th. The contributions last year amounted to \$614,137, and the year before to \$586,320.

The National Bricklayers' Union commenced its session in Washington on the 11th. The attendance was large, there being representatives from nearly all the associations of the United States embraced in the jurisdiction of the Union.

An old man named Henry dropped dead in the Senate on the 13th, while listening to the debate on the Sue Murphy claim. He had been in attendance at the Senate chamber every day since that question was first taken up some two weeks previous.

A delegation composed of twelve citizens of Prince George County, Maryland, called on President Johnson on the 13th, and presented a petition from citizens of that county asking the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President received their petition, and in response remarked that he would endorse it to the Attorney General for consideration by that official.

The receipts of customs from January 1st to 9th were \$3,921,338.

Gen. Gillem was before the Reconstruction Committee on the 14th and reiterated his statements in the official report that there was a fair vote in Mississippi when the constitution was rejected.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Conference on the Eastern difficulty met on the 9th, in Paris, and had a lengthy session. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a conciliatory disposition, and a speedy settlement of the Eastern difficulty was confidently anticipated. The Conference adjourned to meet again on the 13th.

The Chinese Embassy, in Paris, received marked honor and attention. A Paris dispatch of the 10th says Louis Napoleon was satisfied with Mr. Burlingame's position on the Embassy, and would grant him a formal audience at any early day.

A cable telegram of the 10th says advice from Candia, by mail, fully confirms previous reports of the submission of the Cretan to the Turkish authorities. The New York Post of the 9th publishes a letter from Doctor Thimothy Howe, saying that the latest reliable news from the interior of Crete states the insurrection to be in full blast, with no prospect of submission.

A report was in circulation in London on the 13th that the present government of Candia had fallen into the hands of the Turks, and had been thrown into prison.

The session of the Eastern Conference announced for the 13th was postponed for a time, in consequence of the refusal to admit Russia, Rangoon, the Grecian Ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed, would represent Greece in the Conference. He protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens, for instructions.

The reports of the capture, by the Turkish forces, of members of the Cretan insurrectionary government, were confirmed in London on the 13th. Four of the Cretan officers were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the government fell into the hands of the Turks.

The "Eastern Conference" held a brief session on the 13th and adjourned to the 14th.

The "Eastern Conference" held another session on the 14th. The Minister of Greece was absent as before. It has been agreed that the powers represented in the conference shall not, by reason of their participation in the conference, be held bound to enforce its conclusions.

Dulce on the 14th telegraphed to Spain, for 4,000 additional troops to put down the rebellion, and the press of Madrid demanded that the Government should send him 10,000.

Minister Johnson, in reply to a question on the naturalization of Britishers in the United States, said that after being naturalized they will be clothed with the protection of American citizenship, whether in England or elsewhere.

The London dispatch of the 13th states that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, and Mr. Olney, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol.

The East.

The New Jersey Legislature met on the 14th. H. R. Little was chosen President of the Senate, and John A. Abbott, Speaker of the House. Governor Ward transmitted his message. The expenditures of the year exceeded the receipts by \$38,000; otherwise the finances are in a most favorable condition, and the State bonds are at a considerable premium.

The sleeping car attached to the night train on the Penn. Road, when about three miles below Pittsburgh on the morning of the 12th, was detached from the train and hurled over an embankment sixty feet high. Of the seven persons in the car, three were instantly killed, and three others seriously wounded. The killed were John Allen, sleeping car conductor; C. McPherson, of Springfield, O.; and Robert Chesang, of Pennsylvania. Henry C. Burnett, also of Springfield, is thought to be mortally injured, as also a young student on his way to Western College, injured internally.

The Democratic Legislative caucus of New Jersey nominated John P. Stockton for United States Senator.

Hon. Odin Bowie was on the 13th, installed as Governor of Maryland.

The Democratic members of the Maine Legislature, in caucus on the 14th, nominated as their candidate for United States Senator, Hon. A. H. Gould, of Thomaston.

A terrible conflagration on the morning of the 14th, took place in Philadelphia, and property to the extent of \$500,000

was destroyed. Two clerks who slept in one of the stores destroyed, were missing and were supposed to have perished.

The Congressional Committee of Investigation into the alleged fraudulent voting in New York City, concluded their sessions on the 14th, and returned to Washington.

A boiler exploded in a brush factory at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 13th, killing two and wounding five persons.

The Hampshire woolen mills at Huntington, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th. Loss \$150,000.

The West.

Gov. Fletcher presented his message to the Missouri Legislature on the 9th. The total State debt is \$18,854,000. The cash in the treasury is \$2,411,000. There are 1,093 miles of finished railroad and 593 miles under way in the State.

The messenger from California bearing the electoral vote died of small-pox at Panama, Dec. 23.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 9th says Gen. Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred Comanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received, except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the Plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

Governor Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Dougherty were duly inaugurated at Springfield, Ill., on the 11th.

The Indiana Legislature met on the 11th, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were duly sworn in.

A brutal fight occurred on Christmas Island, near St. Louis, on the 13th, between Bill Davis and Tom Allen. Forty-three rounds were fought, in which Davis was terribly punished, Allen being declared the victor.

The Nevada Legislature on the 12th elected Wm. M. Stewart United States Senator.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized on the 13th. A. M. Thomson was chosen Speaker of the House; E. W. Young, Chief Clerk; R. O. Kelly, Sergeant-at-Arms. L. B. Hill, was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate, and Colonel Wm. H. Hamilton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature on the 13th, Gen. Carl Schurz was nominated for the United States Senatorship on the first ballot. The vote stood Schurz, 60; Loan, 40.

The Kansas Legislature met on the 13th. The State debt is \$1,005,175. He advocated the raising of two battalions of militia for service against the Indians, and urged Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

A dispatch was received on the 13th at the War Department, announcing that Colonel Evans had captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. No Indians were wounded. Three men of the Third Cavalry were wounded.

The Republican caucus of the Minnesota Legislature, on the 14th, nominated Alex. Rice for reelection to the United States Senate. The vote stood Rice, 28; 35.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature on the 14th, Lieut. Gov. Cramback received the nomination for the United States Senate, by a vote of 31 to 23.

At Nashville, Ill., on the 13th, James Laird was fatally shot by Chancy Bailey, at the latter's residence. Bailey had pretended absence from town, and returned to his house unexpectedly in the evening, and found Laird in his wife's bedroom, when he immediately fired the fatal shot.

The South.

In the Florida Legislature, on the 9th, Lieut. Gov. Gleason vacated the chair, and Governor Gilchrist assumed the duties of the office.

A resolution was offered in the Kentucky Legislature on the 9th, requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities from those Kentuckians who are under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A terrible steamboat disaster took place, on the 13th, on the Mississippi, about fifty miles from New Orleans. The stern-wheel steamer exploded her boilers, killing five or six persons, and wounding some twenty-five more.

The Florida Legislature has confirmed the appointments of Gov. Reed.

The steamship Gulf City went ashore on the night of the 11th, off Point Lookout, New York, and was dashed to pieces in a heavy sea. Only three persons were known to be saved out of the twenty-five persons on board.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 11th, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan regarding the copper trust bill now pending in the Senate, was laid on the table and ordered printed. A petition of citizens of Georgia setting forth the impossibility for several districts in the State to elect a Senator, was presented by the Senator from that State.

Mr. H. R. Little, of Missouri, presented a memorial from the citizens of that State, praying for the removal of civil and political disabilities from those who are under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Little also introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, providing for the election of Senators from the Territories, and to provide for the election of Senators from the Territories.

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The Commissioner estimates that the revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of from twenty to thirty million, this estimate being based upon a system of revenue administration, which, to use a very mild expression, has been "exceedingly imperfect."

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Fractional currency printed during the week ending January 9, \$710,500; shipped, \$442,315; destroyed, \$324,400. National Bank currency issued, \$121,010; amount in circulation, \$999,869,170.

Treasurer Spillner, who had been quite unwell for several days, was much better and in attendance at his office on the 11th.

The fifth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in Washington on the 11th. The contributions last year amounted to \$614,137, and the year before to \$689,320.

The National Bricklayers' Union commenced its session in Washington on the 11th. The attendance was large, there being representatives from nearly all the associations of the United States embraced in the jurisdiction of the union.

An old man named Dorsey dropped dead in the Senate, on the 13th, while listening to the debate on the St. Murphy claim. He had been in attendance at the Senate chamber every day since that question was first taken up some two weeks previous.

A delegation composed of twelve citizens of Prince George County, Maryland, called on President Johnson on the 13th, and presented a petition from citizens of that county asking the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President received the petition, and in response remarked that he would endeavor to do the duty of a President for consideration by that official.

The receipts of customs from January 1st to the 9th, \$2,921,283.

Gen. Gillem was before the Reconstruction Committee on the 14th and reiterated the statements in the official report, that there was a fair vote in Mississippi when the constitution was rejected.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Conference on the Eastern difficulty met on the 9th, in Paris, and had a lengthy session. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a conciliatory disposition, and a peaceful result of the conference was confidently anticipated. The conference adjourned to meet again on the 13th.

The Chinese Embassy, in Paris, received marked honor and attention. A Paris dispatch of the 10th says Louis Napoleon was satisfied with Mr. Burlingame's position on the Embassy, and would grant him a formal audience at any day.

A cable telegram of the 10th says a dispatch from Candia, by mail, fully confirms previous reports of the submission of the Cretan to the Turkish authorities. The New York Post of the 9th publishes a letter from Doctor Talmay Howe, saying that the latest reliable news from the Cretan of Crete states that the insurrection is in full blast, with no prospect of submission.

A report was in circulation in London on the 12th that the principal members of the insurrectionary government of Candia had fallen into the hands of the Turks, and had been threatened with execution.

The session of the Eastern Conference announced for the 13th was postponed for a time, in consequence of the refusal to admit Riazor Rangabe, the Grecian Ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent the Cretan in the Conference. He protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens, for instructions.

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From Odell Rowe was on the 13th installed as Governor of Maryland.

The Democratic members of the Maine Legislature, in caucus on the 14th, nominated as their candidate for United States Senator, Hon. A. H. Gould, of Thomaston.

A terrible conflagration on the morning of the 14th, took place in Philadelphia, and property to the extent of \$500,000

was destroyed. Two clerks who slept in one of the stores destroyed, were missing and were supposed to have perished. The Congressional Committee of investigation into the alleged fraudulent voting in New York city, concluded their sessions on the 14th, and returned to Washington.

A boiler exploded in a brush factory at Elizabethport, N. J., on the 13th, killing two and wounding five persons.

The Hampshire woolen mills at Huntington, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th. Loss \$150,000.

The West.

Gov. Fletcher presented his message to the Missouri Legislature on the 8th. The total State debt is \$18,654,000. The cash in the treasury is \$2,411,000. There are 1,399 miles of finished railroad and 590 miles under way in the State.

The messenger from California bearing the electoral vote died of small-pox at Panama, Dec. 23.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 9th says Gen. Sherman has received information that the representatives of the four hundred lodges of Comanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received, except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the Plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

Governor Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Dougherty were duly inaugurated at Springfield, Ill., on the 11th.

The Indiana Legislature met on the 11th, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were duly sworn in.

A brandy fight occurred on Choctaw Island, near St. Louis, on the 12th, between Bill Davis and Tom Allen. Forty-three rounds were fought, in which Davis was terribly punished, Allen being declared the victor.

The Nevada Legislature on the 13th re-elected Wm. M. Stewart United States Senator.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized on the 13th. A. M. Thomson was chosen Speaker of the House; E. W. Young, Chief Clerk; R. O. Kelly, Sergeant-at-Arms. L. B. Hills was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate, and Colonel Wm. Hamilton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature on the 13th, Gen. Carl Schurz was nominated for the United States Senatorship on the first ballot. The vote stood Schurz, 60; Low, 40.

The Kansas Legislature met on the 13th. The Governor delivered his annual message. The State debt is \$1,016,175. He attacked the raising of two battalions of militia for service against the Indians, and urged Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

A dispatch was received on the 13th at the War Department announcing that Colonel Evans had captured a Comanche village of 300 lodges. No Indians were killed. The men of the Third Cavalry were wounded.

The Republican caucus of the Minnesota Legislature, on the 14th, nominated Alex. Ramsey for re-election to the United States Senate by a vote of 28 to 25.

The Republican members of the Indiana Legislature on the 14th, elected Gov. Cuthbert, received the nomination for the United States Senate, by a vote of 51 to 23.

At Naperville, Ill., on the 12th, James Laird was fatally shot by Chas. Bayley, at the latter's residence. Bayley had been absent from town, and returned to his house unexpectedly in the evening, and found Laird in his wife's bedroom, when he immediately fired the fatal shot.

The South.

In the Florida Legislature, on the 9th, Lieut. Gov. Gleason vacated the chair, and after calling on a colored member to preside, tendered his resignation as President of the Senate.

A resolution was offered in the Kentucky Legislature on the 13th, requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities from those Kentuckians who are under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A terrible steamboat disaster took place, on the 13th, on the Mississippi, about fifty miles from New Orleans. The stern wheeler Glendale exploded her boilers, killing five or six persons, and wounding some twenty-five more.

The Florida Legislature has confirmed the appointments of Gov. Reed.

The steamship Gulf City went ashore at the mouth of the 14th, off Point Lookout, while en route from Galveston to New York, and was dashed to pieces in a few hours afterward. Only three are known to be saved out of the twenty-five persons on board.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 11th, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan was passed, and the Senate concurred in the passage of the bill on the 12th, and ordered it to the House.

A petition of citizens of Georgia, praying for the removal of the Georgia Bill, was presented and referred. Mr. H. V. Miller presented a memorial from the State of Georgia, which was referred. Bills were introduced for the relief of the United States, and for the relief of the United States, and for the relief of the United States.

In the House, on the 11th, under the call of the Senate, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced for reference only, including one appropriating \$5,000,000 per annum from January 1, 1890, for the improvement of New York harbor, and the building of piers and docks. Several bills were introduced and referred. A bill was introduced to repeal the act of March 3, 1878, providing for the construction of a wagon road for military and other purposes through Dakota, Montana, and Washington territories. Executive session and adjournment.

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The evils to be attended in the financial policy of the country are three: First, restoration of the national credit; second, refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest; third, reduction of the cost of production with a view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with those of foreign nations.

The Commissioner estimates a surplus revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, of from twenty to thirty million dollars, and canceled the interest upon a system of revenue administration, which, to be a very mild expression, has been exceedingly bad.

With the natural increase of wealth and population, the discontinuance of claims for arrears of pay and bounty to soldiers, the abolition of the interest upon the national expenditures, and an improved system of revenue collection, he believes that a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 can be confidently expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The work of applying the surplus revenue to the improvement of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, recommended by the Commissioner, is to purchase the United States in the open market to the extent of two or two and one-half millions of dollars each year, and to make the legal-tender notes convertible, under certain restrictions, as to time and quantity, into gold and silver.

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The report concludes with an elaborate discussion of the ways and means of reducing taxation with a view to lessening the burden upon the people. The existing tariff, he says, has neutralized all the natural advantages of the country to such a degree that the United States is made, backed up by strong arguments, for protection on rough building, stone, saws, brooms, and other articles.

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Shakopee Weekly Argus.

BY HENRY HINDS.
Grat Mill Meeting.

On Saturday evening a number of our citizens and business men held a meeting at the Court House, for consultation concerning the propriety of organizing a Joint Stock Company to build and run a steam flouring mill at Shakopee.

On motion, Hon. Isaac Lincoln was chosen Chairman and Henry Hinds Secretary. At the request of the Chair, John Reis stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Reis stated that it was well known that the grain mill known as Reis' Mill had not been in running order and had not been running for nearly four years, and that the owners were not able to put it in running order. The mill originally cost \$8,000, including about \$2,000 for the building. A new boiler costing from \$1,200 to \$1,500, is required, new bolts and a new smoke stack. Mr. Reis thought that about \$2,000 would put the old mill in running order. He proposed to sell the mill property for \$3,000, and in case a joint stock company was formed, he would take \$1,000 of the purchase money in stock.

The subject having been fully discussed in all its bearings, the opinion of the meeting was unanimously in favor of the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose proposed, or the donation of a sufficient bonus for the fitting up of the mill.

John Edwert moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to circulate a subscription paper for shares of Stock and a bonus, which motion was adopted. The Chair appointed as such committee, John Edwert, D. L. How and John Reis.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the National Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 23, to hear the report of the committee.

I. LINCOLN, Chairman.
HENRY HINDS, Secretary.

IRISHMEN IN COUNCIL.

A convention of the Irishmen of Minnesota assembled at St. Paul last week and effected a permanent organization. The object of this organization is to disseminate information to Irishmen in the Eastern cities, of the great inducements which the farming interests in Minnesota offer to them for settlement upon our free homesteads. The association also has in charge a purpose to furnish the same information to their countrymen who contemplate coming to this country, and advise them before leaving home to come directly to the west instead of stopping in the Eastern cities. An address to Irishmen in the United States, and another address to the people of Ireland, were adopted. The following are the officers of the association:

President—Wm. Dawson, of Ramsey.
Vice Presidents—John C. Devereux and T. J. Duffy.
Treasurer—Charles M. Boyle.
Secretary—Dillon O'Brien.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

First District—Eugene Deane.
Second District—J. J. O'Connor, Thos. Howard.
Third District—Chief Justice Thomas Wilson, Michael Ralph.
Fourth District—Rev. James McGonick, Wm. Lochren.
Fifth District—M. J. Toler, Thomas Jordan.
Sixth District—John F. Meagher, Thos. Hendon.
Seventh District—William O'Connell, Patrick McCarthy.

The publication of the general laws in fifteen newspapers in the State cost \$7,001.80.

The members of the Tenth Minnesota Regiment have resolved to hold a reunion in St. Paul, July 14 and 15, the anniversary of the battle of Tulep.

At Faribault, Rice County, the salary of County Auditor was fixed for the year 1899, at \$500.

Legislative Proceedings.

JANUARY 20TH, 1899.

A message was received from Governor Marshall, announcing that he had signed the memorial to Congress for aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway.

House bill passed to relocate and establish the county seat of Le Sueur county.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The bill appropriating one thousand dollars for the construction of a State road from Duluth to Vermilion Lake was read under suspension of rules in the Senate.

The bill to amend chapter 2, section 40, of the general statutes, relating to deeds, mortgages and conveyances was passed.

A bill to encourage and aid the manufacturing interests of the State, and to provide for the first, second and third time, and passed.

After some time spent in Committee of the Whole, the bill requiring costs in Justice Court to be paid in taking an appeal to the District Court was defeated.

SENATE.

Senate bill to amend section 22, chapter 11, of general statutes, authorizing assessors to administer oaths in certain cases—yeas, 17; nays, none.

The bill to amend section 2 of chapter 11 of general statutes was taken up.

The bill provides that in addition to the church building used for public worship, and parsonage or building, with the ground thereon, not exceeding one acre, the property owned by any church and used exclusively for religious purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Castle moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Motion lost—yeas, 17; nays, 12.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the Whole, Mr. L. Smith in the chair. The bill introduced by Mr. Egan, in favor of having the State pay the expenses in the case of a person being taken into custody, was recommended, when the committee rose and to pass.

Mr. Egan moved to lay the report on the table. On a vote being taken the motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 8.

On Saturday no business was transacted in the Legislature.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899. NO. 2.

VOL. 8.

SENATE.

Monday January 25.

Bill to amend section 49, chapter 66, of the general statutes, entitled, Civil Actions. Passed—yeas, 15; nays, none.

House was not in session to-day.

January 26.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Henry Reis.

Resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations be and are hereby instructed to prepare and offer during this session a memorial to Congress praying for an amendment to the constitution, so as to permit the election of President and Vice President of the United States by the direct vote of the people.

Mr. Reis gave notice of debate and the resolution lay over.

HOTSE.

January 27.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McDonald, to authorize the trustees of the German M. E. Church in Shakopee to sell certain real estate.

January 28.

SENATE.

Bill to amend section 49, chapter 66, of the general statutes, entitled, Civil Actions. Passed—yeas, 15; nays, none.

House was not in session to-day.

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Proposals for Boarding the County Paupers.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Scott County, Minnesota, passed at their annual session on January 12th, 1899,

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the County Auditor, up to noon of the

SECOND MONDAY OF MARCH,

being the 8th day of said month, for taking care of and boarding the County Paupers, and washing and mending for them during the year, commencing on the

10TH DAY OF MARCH, 1899.

The contractor will have the use of the bedding and utensils belonging to the paupers, and now in the County Paupers, and no new bedding or household goods will be furnished by the County. Each bid must state the price per week for each adult pauper, and the price per week for each child under ten years of age. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept a bid for either of these classes of paupers, and reject the bid for the other, provided his bid is lower for one class and not for the other. The board must be with good and healthy food, and no extra charge allowed for care in case of sickness.

Dated January 14th, 1899.

M. HESS, J. H. LAND, County Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution issued out of the Fifth Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, do hereby sell at public auction, upon a Judgment rendered in said Court on the seventeenth day of November in the year 1898, in an action wherein Bernard Stenstrom is Plaintiff and John Anton Schwegler is Defendant, and in favor of said plaintiff against said defendant, said defendant's real estate, to wit: A certain lot and seventy cents (\$271.70-100), as appears by the judgment roll filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the twenty-fourth day of November in the year 1898, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of said execution I will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, A. 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